

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

It looks as though Gladstone Pasha will have to step down and out. The Mahdi is more powerful than the Parliamentary Opposition.

COLONEL DAN JOHNSON, of the University Regiments, is in the city. He is understood to have some views on co-education and University matters in general. Regent (Gallagher) has been heard, before the House Committee on Education, in opposition to co-education. The committee might find it profitable to listen to Colonel Johnson. It would be a graceful thing to invite him to give his views.

Before he was selected for the Sudan job Gordon asked how it was proposed to get the Garrison of 6,000 out of Khartoum. The Mahdi seems to have found a way to get out 7,000, and if the reports do him wrong he did it with his little bribes. Events have made it very clear that who ever buys the False Prophet for a fool wastes his money. Gladstone in London and the Khedive in Cairo have been over-matched by the Mahdi in the desert.

Col. BEN WILSON, in his remarks before the House Committee on Railroads yesterday, said he thanked the Lord that Congress had passed the Reagan Interstate Commerce bill. Col. Wilson has several opportunities while in Congress to assist the Lord to confer on the people this boon, for which he is now so thankful, and our recollection is that he voted the other way each time. But Col. Ben is one of those men who are never too old or too wise to learn.

The St. Paul Daily Globe comes flying Mr. Lewis Baker's name at the masthead. The Globe is a handsomely printed, comprehensive newspaper which appeals to the Democratic sentiment of the great Northwest. Mr. Baker emphasizes his appearance in his new field with a twelve page Sunday number, full of good things put together in very attractive form. His long experience as a journalist has equipped Mr. Baker for any demands his constituency may make upon him. His friends in West Virginia expect him to make the influence of the Globe felt in the politics and general life of his large and populous bailiwick.

THE INTELLIGENCER is glad to know that the friends of co-education in the University are not asking for any additional appropriation to put into operation the proposed new departure. They are willing that the experiment shall be made without any cost to the State. The buildings are there, the professors are there—some of them ought not to be there—almost everything is there except good management and attendance.

It is significant that the move for an extra appropriation for co-education comes from those who are opposed to it and are trying to defeat the bill. Their plan of action seems to be to load the measure with the unpopularity of "more money," and with this millstone about its neck to drown it out of sight. The opposition in the Board of Regents assumes this guise in the Legislature.

Unless the University shall be opened to both sexes the question of appropriation may assume another and decidedly heroic phase. On the present basis the University does not justify its cost. In seventeen years it has graduated ninety-three students at a cost of \$250,000—over \$2,500 per capita. Last year the institution had ninety-six students, forty-nine in the Preparatory Department and forty-seven in the University proper. It cost \$22,000 to run the concern. As a business proposition this does not pay.

There are 24,000 young women in the State between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one—very abundant material to draw upon. How many of them would attend the University cannot be foretold—probably very few of them unless the University were cleaned out and fumigated. As a matter of right and justice to the young women, and as the last hope for the institution, the doors ought to be thrown wide open.

The stupid and criminal inactivity of the British Government in the face of abundant warnings has brought disaster on the British armies, alarmed and enraged the British people and filled the Mahdi's fanatic followers with a victorious enthusiasm which swells the proportions of a revolt already formidable enough.

The Mahdi's victorious entry into Khartoum adds to his cause not only the glamour of success, but new resources of men and money. He will be regarded as indeed "the directed" deliverer of Islam who cannot only defy the Khedive, but successfully wage warfare against the great power which has taken up his quarrel.

ISLAM ON TOP.

The Fall of Khartoum, the Besieged City of the Desert.

The Mahdi and His Horde of Rebel Arabs Victorious.

Through the Treachery of One of Gordon's Trusted Officers.

The Children of the Desert Rejoicing While England's Sons Are Wailing.

Intense Excitement Created in London Over the Bad News.

The Fate of the Gladstone Ministry Trembling in the Balance.

Various Rumors About Gordon. Thought to Have Been Killed.

Meager Details of the Fall of the City on the Nile.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Intelligence has just been received here that Khartoum has been captured by the Arabian rebels. The whereabouts of General Gordon are unknown. He is probably a prisoner in the hands of the victors.

The Daily Chronicle says a telegram was received at the War Office last night from General Wolseley announcing the fall of Khartoum. General Wolseley telegraphs that Khartoum has fallen. He says that when Colonel Wilson, who went from Metemneh to Khartoum, reached the latter place he found it in the hands of the rebels. He returned to Metemneh under a heavy fire from both banks of the river.

Description of Khartoum. Khartoum is the chief city of the Egyptian Sudan, is situated on the peninsula formed by the junction of the White and the Blue Nile. The level of the stream just below the town is 1240 feet. The surrounding country is flat and open. There are many gardens within and around the city planted with date palms, figs and orange trees. The town, though consisting chiefly of mean mud-built huts, has a considerable number of substantial modern buildings, the most imposing of which is the stone faced palace of the Governor. At the center of the great caravan routes the city carries on a good legitimate trade, but the inhabitants have always shown a preference for the slave traffic. The population amounts to 50,000, including in addition to the natives, the usual medley elements of an Egyptian town.

FIRST NEWS OF THE CAPTURE. How Col. Wilson was Surprised—Gordon Reported to be Killed.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The first news of the fall of Khartoum received by General Wolseley was brought by a messenger who left the island where Col. Wilson stranded and came on foot to Gubat. Two messengers were dispatched to Korti via Abu Klea and Kidine. They reached their destination.

Intelligence of the disaster has since spread far and wide. Some of the tribes that hitherto professed friendship for England have declared for the Mahdi. Arabs who still hold the Metemneh garrison there received the news of the fall of Khartoum with repeated salvos of artillery.

RUN THE GAUNTLET.

When Colonel Wilson's flotilla approached Khartoum it was compelled to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire from both banks. The rebels had four Krupp guns on the river banks at Halfajeh to bombard the steamers. When the British force reached Omdurman numbers of the rebels continued the fusillade. Things looked worse when it was discovered that the enemy was in possession of the island of Tuti just outside the city. The English still pushed ahead, but were dismayed to find the garrison commenced firing upon them. No flags were flying from the public buildings and the town appeared to be in undisputed possession of the enemy. The palace seemed to be gutted. Finding it impossible to land in the face of overwhelming numbers of the rebels the British were obliged to retire.

THE FATE OF GORDON.

Rumors concerning the fate of General Gordon are many and varied, but all agree that the Mahdi captured Khartoum by treachery. The most reliable reports point to one Faraz Pasha as the traitor. It is said that he being left in charge of the ramparts opened the gates on January 26th, and admitted the enemy. Some rumors state that the Mahdi together with a few Levantines, are cooped up in a church. Others say that General Gordon was seen wearing the Mahdi's uniform. The reports agree, however, that Gordon was killed.

Reported Massacre at Khartoum.

Cairo, Jan. 5.—Rumors have reached here that 2,500 men were massacred at Khartoum. The news of the disaster has cast a gloom over the entire Egyptian army. In Egypt. The English garrison now consists of 1,200 men at Alexandria, 8,500 at Cairo and 150 marines at Suez. There are no forces at Port Said excepting one gunboat. The man-of-war Monarch is at Alexandria.

WOLSELEY'S DISPATCHES.

Confirming the Fall of Khartoum—The Tricky Mahdi.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The War Office issues the following telegram from Gen. Wolseley announcing that the fall of Khartoum took place January 26th. He says that Col. Wilson arrived at Khartoum January 26th and was greatly surprised to find that the enemy were in possession of that place. He immediately started on his return down the river and proceeded under a heavy fire from the rebels. When some miles below the Shabika cataract Colonel Wilson's steamers were wrecked, but he and his whole party managed to reach an island in safety, where they were secure. A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemneh. General Wolseley says he has no information regarding the fate of General Gordon and does not know whether he is dead or alive.

GLADSTONE TURNED TO SODOM.

There is no longer any doubt that the Mahdi holds possession of Khartoum. Some hopes are entertained that General

Gordon may be still holding out in the circle of the town. Meanwhile the excitement in London and everywhere throughout the British Isles where the news is known is rising to fever heat. Clubs and public resorts of every description are thronged with crowds of people eager to catch the last syllable of intelligence from the distant Egyptian desert. Through Fleet Street and the Strand it is almost impossible to make one's way so crowded are these thoroughfares with throngs of curious and excited citizens. Most of the people take a gloomy view of the position of the British troops in the Sudan. The Mahdi's gladiatorial career has been followed in England in regard to Egypt ever since the welcome news of Stewart's successful arrival in the neighborhood of Metemneh was received, has given way to universal depression and expressions of dismay and foreboding come from everybody. It is too early to estimate the influence of the news on the political situation. The war office is besieged with army officers, tendering services for active duty in the Sudan. Numerous telegrams are being received from officers throughout the country, asking assignments to the rescue expedition should the government conclude to take such action. The capture of Khartoum has created grave fears, especially in army circles, for the safety of General Stewart and his army. A number of military officers of repute even express the opinion that unless reinforcements are hurried forward to Korti the fall of Khartoum may lead to disasters to the forces under Lord Wolseley.

The cabinet council has been summoned to meet at once. Gladstone is fearfully disturbed by the news, and some people believe he will resign. A native reports that the Mahdi had 60,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum, and he introduced a number of his emissaries into the city. These emissaries mingled freely with the native troops under General Gordon and by bribes, threats and working on their religious feelings, induced them to mutiny. Seven thousand of the garrison deserted to the rebels, leaving Gordon 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against the Mahdi's great army, but after severe fighting, in which many of his men were killed he was compelled to surrender.

When Sir Charles Wilson reached Khartoum he found that the Mahdi's forces occupied both the town and Citadel. He tried to land and ascertain the fate of Gordon, but this step he found impossible. The enemy's guns were turned upon him in full force, and he was therefore compelled to turn his back upon the fallen city and return to Gubat without finding out whether Gordon was dead or alive.

The news of the downfall of Khartoum has created great apprehension in regard to the whole Egyptian problem among the members of the cabinet. Gladstone and Lord Granville started for London as soon as the news reached them. A cabinet council will be held this evening. The military authorities are of the opinion that General Gordon sent the greater part of his troops down the Nile to meet Stewart's force, and so depleted the garrison in the town and Citadel that an attack by the enemy from Omdurman was rendered much easier. The greatest activity prevails at the war department. Many officials remained on duty all last night. Col. Wilson had three steamers, two of which were wrecked in the Nile en route to Khartoum and Metemneh. The third steamer bearing Col. Wortley and party came on and brought the news to the British to camp near Metemneh.

EFFECT IN LONDON.

Stocks Deterred—Responsibility for the Disaster—What Must Be Done.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—On the Stock Exchange to-day, stocks dropped 1½ to 2 percent on account of the disaster in the Sudan. Sales were pressed.

The excitement attending the reception of the news of the fall of Khartoum is increasing. A constant stream of anxious inquiries, including Sir William Vernon Harcourt, George Otto Trevelyan and other ministers are pouring into the War office. The people throughout the provinces are half-gone with excitement. At Alexandria the news was received with mingled feelings of sadness and indignation. A great sensation was caused in the Irish garrisons at Dublin when the report was received. It is understood the fall of Khartoum will retard the advance of Gen. Wolseley, whose main body of troops will probably march across the desert at once and besiege Khartoum at the earliest possible moment.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DISASTER.

The Pall Mall Gazette this evening referring to the Khartoum calamity says: "Nobody can accuse our gallant troops of losing a single moment in their fierce race against time in hastening to reinforce the garrison at Khartoum. The responsibility rests solely with the ministers who refused to allow the Nile expedition to start in spite of warnings and entreaties until too late. The vote of Parliament in favor of the expedition was passed on January 12th. The vote of Parliament in favor of the relief of General Gordon was deferred until August 5. Even then if the expedition had been sanctioned forthwith, much precious time would have been gained, but it was not sanctioned until the advance of the government had finally resolved it must relieve General Gordon. That period of hesitation sacrificed Khartoum. Islam is now victorious. The revolt and fall of Khartoum will permeate the arch of the world and unless the military display of England and wariness equal to their former disasters a catastrophe worse than that of Khartoum will follow.

MUST FACE THE FOE.

England dare not fly before the Eastern foe. It would mean war and mutiny from one end of Asia to the other. She must reinforce her garrisons everywhere, including India, even if it should be necessary to call for volunteers to do the work. General Earl must advance rapidly to Berber and Metemneh. The Suakin garrison must be reinforced and the road to Berber cleared. Every nerve must be strained to prove that the Khartoum disaster has signified the resolution to hold our flag aloft in the face of every foe. Our duty is not to flinch, but to prepare for eventualities and relieve Metemneh by water. We have failed to save Gordon. We have now to save Stewart.

THE VICTOR.

El Mahdi, the Wise and Progress of His Cause—Leader of Islam.

The career of El Mahdi reads like a romance of ancient times. In some points it bears a striking resemblance to that of the great founder of Moslem faith. That a petty sheik, a fanatic priest, should be able to instigate a war of most formidable proportions, to gather and maintain armies which put to flight the Egyptian forces with scarcely an effort, and fought for hours with desperate courage against the flower of the British army, opposing spear and sword the advancing and retreating of the British, would have been impossible had not the Prophet's schemes been aided by the most intense religious fanaticism. A portrait of El Mahdi, said to be a faithful likeness, has been published. The face is

typically Arab in its contour, the eyes sparkle with intelligence, and altogether, his features are finely intelligent. As with all other leaders of his kind, the early life of El Mahdi is involved in obscurity, and it is probable that a veil of mystery has been purposely thrown about it. The most abundant stories have been told about his "virtue" and education, one being that he was an American negro, educated by Catholics. A glance at the portrait demonstrates the futility of this tale. The probable truth is that El Mahdi's real name is Mohammed Ahmed; that he is the son of a petty Arab sheik, who was brought up by a fakir, or mendicant priest. It is said that when of age he retired to an island named Aba, in the White Nile, and long lived there in a life of asceticism and religious meditation. Such an epoch is always placed by tradition in the life of all founders of religious governments. Confucius, Gautama and Mohammed are all credited with just such a period of retirement.

When El Mahdi had prepared himself in this way for the role of prophet, he began to gain influence among neighboring sheiks, heads of predatory tribes, and it is said specially acquired great power by means of his magic, which he raised to an ancient prophecy was brought forward—or invented—which seemed to point to Mohammed Ahmed by the most positive signs of race, tribe, date of birth and personal appearance, as the prophet by whom the present darkness would be raised to its former glory, the Sultanate restored to the orthodox life of descent and the power of the "infidels" crushed.

Gradually the False Prophet collected the tribes about his banner, and for more than two years his army slowly advanced northward, gathering strength as it went, and easily overpowering its enemies. At last it besieged Khartoum, the outpost of civilization, and now has startled the world by its capture.

THE VANQUISHED.

A Brief Sketch of the Gallant Briton Who Fell With Khartoum.

Charles Gordon, better known, on account of his exploit in suppressing the Tai Ping rebellion in 1864, as "Chinese" Gordon, was born in 1830. He was descended from two long lines of military and naval leaders, the Gordons and Derbys. He was educated at Taunton and at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. In youth he was not strong. He first did service at Balaklava in the Crimean war, and was promoted lieutenant in his character first showed itself. He was a pronounced fatalist. He believed God had foreordained all things, and that nothing a man could do could affect his fixed destiny.

When Gordon was sent to Armenia, and was there until 1860, when he went to China to take part against the Chinese. He there rapidly advanced until he became an acknowledged leader, and since that time his career has been a remarkable one. He was sent to the Sudan in 1884, to suppress the revolt of the Mahdi. He was then preparing to lay siege to the place. The Egyptian government desired to give it up, but the troops were hemmed in. Gordon was then sent to Khartoum, where he was to be in command of the garrison. He was then in command of the garrison. He was then in command of the garrison.

General Wolseley has renewed his demand for the expedition to Suakin. He has written to the War Office, and the Cabinet Ministers have an informal meeting to-night but took no definite action. Nothing will be considered until the Cabinet council to-morrow.

GORDON A YEAR AGO.

His Views of the Situation Just Before Entering the Hazardous Enterprise. London Pall Mall Gazette. "So you would abandon the Sudan? But the Eastern Sudan is indispensable to Egypt. It will cost you far more to retain your hold upon Egypt proper if you abandon your hold of the Eastern Sudan to the Mahdi or to the Turk than what it would to retain your hold upon Eastern Sudan by the aid of such material as exists in the provinces. Darfur and Kordofan must be abandoned. That I admit, but the provinces lying to the east of the White Nile should be retained, and north of Senнар. The danger to be feared is not that the Mahdi will march northward through Wadi Halfa; on the contrary, it is very improbable that he will ever go so far north. The danger is altogether of a different nature. It arises from the influence of the Mahdi on the population to the east of the Nile. If the whole of the Eastern Sudan is surrendered to the Mahdi, the Arab tribes on both sides the Red Sea will take fire. In self-defense the Turks are bound to do something to cope with so formidable a danger, for it is quite possible that if nothing is done the whole of the Eastern Question may be reopened by the triumph of the Mahdi. I see it proposed to fortify Wadi Halfa, and prepare there to resist the Mahdi's attack. You might as well fortify against a fever. Consolation of that kind cannot be kept up by fortifications and garrisons. But that is not the way to cope with this danger. It is not the way to cope with this danger. It is not the way to cope with this danger.

GENERAL LOGAN.

Nominated for Senator by the Republican Caucus of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5.—The Republican Senatorial caucus met this evening, Senator Mason presiding.

Senator Logan was nominated without opposition.

Several speeches were made, after which, on motion of Mr. Fuller, of Boone, General Logan was nominated by a rising vote and by acclamation. A Committee was sent to notify him of the action of the caucus, and to invite the committee to be present at the caucus.

When Logan, escorted by the committee, appeared at the door. The music was kept up until he reached the Chairman's desk and was interrupted. He spoke with much feeling, expressed his profound gratitude for the honor done him by the caucus, and to the people of Illinois for honors received at their hands.

He then declared that the caucus was evenly divided, and said that if all the Republicans stood by him he would be elected, or would prevent the election of a Democrat. When he was in the army and was opposed by an equal number of Democrats, he was the better of him. He would not have any office unless it came to him honestly and honorably, and he intended to so conduct the fight as to meet the approbation of all honorable men. Mr. Logan was frequently applauded. After some speeches the caucus adjourned.

Will Insist on a Reduction.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 5.—The action of the Pittsburgh iron manufacturers at a recent meeting in demanding a reduction to four dollars a ton for the next year, was discussed to-day at a meeting of the Western Iron Association called for that purpose. The meeting was one of the largest ever held and was very harmonious. The manufacturers assert the reduction is necessary to meet existing prices.

Left to Her Fate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Captain Fisher, of the steamer Tallahassee, which arrived from Savannah this morning, reports that on Tuesday, about twenty miles south-west of Lookout Shoals, he passed the steamer William Kennedy, from Baltimore for Charleston. The Kennedy had broken her shaft and was leaking badly. Captain Fisher therefore took her in tow, intending to tow her to Cape Henry, but the hawser broke in about an hour, and the ship was rapidly increasing, while a heavy sea was running and night coming on, Captain J. C. Parker, of the Kennedy, determined to abandon the ship. He was followed by a number of persons in a small boat, and the Kennedy was left to her fate.

Through the Ice.

ST. MARY'S, W. VA., Feb. 5.—Theodore Stuck was drowned last evening by breaking through the ice on Middle Island Creek, about three and a half miles from the mouth of the river. The Stuck Brothers, who own a large saw mill at that point.

Mill Closed.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5.—Five hundred workmen employed at Morehead, McLean & Co.'s rolling mill struck yesterday afternoon at ten percent reduction. The mill has closed down.

retained. There is no serious difficulty about it. The Mahdi's forces will fall to pieces of themselves; but if in a moment of panic orders are issued for the abandonment of the whole of the Eastern Sudan, a blow will be struck against the security of Egypt and the peace of the East which may have fatal consequences.

"The great evil is not at Khartoum, but at Cairo. It is the weakness of Cairo which produces disaster in the Sudan. It is because Hicks was not adequately supported at the first, but was thrust forward upon an impossible enterprise by the men who had refused him supplies when a decisive blow might have been struck, that the Western Sudan had been sacrificed. The Eastern Sudan may, however, be saved if there is a firm hand placed at the helm in Egypt. Everything depends on that.

"It should be proclaimed in the hearing of all the Sudanese, and engraved on tablets of brass, that a permanent Constitution was granted to all who would give up the sword and the dagger, and be allowed to enter the province to plunder its inhabitants in order to fill his own pockets, and that no immediate emancipation of slaves would be attempted. Immediate emancipation was demanded in the Sudan, and in England, and in the United States. As to the cost of the Sudan, it is a mistake to suppose that it will necessarily be a charge on the Egyptian Exchequer. It will cost two millions to relieve the garrisons and to quiet the revolt; but that expenditure must be incurred any way; and in all probability, if the garrisons are handed over to be massacred and the country evacuated, the ultimate expenditure would exceed that sum.

"The cause of the rising in the Sudan is the cause of all popular rising against Turkish rule wherever they have occurred. That the people were justified in rebelling nobody who knows the treatment to which they were subjected will attempt to deny. Their cries were absolutely unheeded at Cairo. In despair they had recourse to the only method by which they could make their wrongs known; and, on the same principle that Abraham fired the cannon of Jeddah, so they fired the cannon of Khartoum. The Mahdi, who exhorted them to revolt against the Turkish rule, I am convinced that it is an entire mistake to regard the Mahdi as in any sense a religious leader; he personifies popular discontent.

"The Sudanese are a brave people. They deserve the sincere compassion and sympathy of all civilized men. I got on very well with them, and I am sincerely sorry at the prospect of seeing them handed over to be ground down once more by the Turkish and Christian oppressors. Yet, unless an attempt is made to hold on to the present garrison, it is inevitable that the Turks, for the sake of self preservation, must attempt to crush them. They deserve a better fate."

Consentation at Cairo.

CAIRO, Feb. 5.—The first news of the fall of Khartoum received here was from London. Official dispatches are not published. The tidings of the capture created the utmost consternation among the inhabitants.

The News at Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The news of the Khartoum catastrophe created an immense sensation here. Lord Lyons, British Ambassador, had a long interview with the Prime Minister during the day.

A Warning to Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Times says: Russia's advance in Afghanistan will be explained only by some ulterior and unavowed motive distinctly hostile both to Afghanistan and England. Any excuse on the ground of doubt as to the limit of the frontier is rendered impossible by Russia's refusal to loyally investigate the security of the frontier of her own empire. A timely recognition of this will avert a crisis which Russia can scarcely afford to run.

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MAN CRIMES.

Murder That Stalks Abroad in the Day as Well as Night.

Horrible Revelation of a Young Man on His Return Home.

What He Left a Happy Cottage Turned Into a Slaughter House.

Tragedy in Washington Territory. The Crime of a Crazy Man.

After Vain Efforts to Capture Him He is Burned Out.

ON THE ECONOMY LAY.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill reported to the House to-day recommends the appropriation of \$21,203,701, which is \$1,088,406 less than the estimate and \$272,902 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The bill reduces the salaries of 150 special examiners in the Pension Bureau, provided for at the last session, from \$1,000 to \$1,400 annually, on the recommendation of the Interior Department. It also provides that the President shall discontinue the appointment of special examiners from any country where for the two successive years the revenues collected are less than the salaries and expenses of the office. The President may, however, appoint deputy collectors for such posts, who shall be paid \$1,500. The office of Superintendent of foreign mails is abolished and the supervision of the foreign mail service is placed with the Second Assistant Postmaster General. The compensation of special agents in the Internal Revenue Service is limited to \$6 per day, except the chief, who is to receive \$8 per day. The bill further provides that judges of the court of claims shall prescribe a system of fees similar to that in the United States Circuit Court, and shall receive no compensation for services rendered in the collection of claims against litigants unsuccessful in cases of action in the court. The Governor of Dakota is also authorized in conjunction with the presiding officers of the last Legislature to reappoint the Territorial judges for the term of September, 1885, or within ten days thereafter.

HALF A MILLION.

Losses by New York's Big Fire—The January Fire Losses.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A critical review of the losses at this morning's big fire in Wooster street foot up the total at half a million dollars, of which the underwriters will have to pay three-fourths. Of the huge building which the fire raged and to which it was wholly confined, nothing is left. Every dollar's worth of property except what may be found when the ruins cool down, in the buried safe, is destroyed. The nearest estimates that can be gathered of the losses to tenants to-day are: first floor, basement, Scott & Sons, chemists, \$50,000; second floor, C. A. Stock's hardware store, partly, \$100,000; second floor, J. R. Ashworth & Co., fringes and tassels, \$13,000; third floor, Goodyear India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., \$25,000; fourth floor, Bernard Allan, fringes and novelties, \$10,000; J. Dalton, lace goods and canvases, \$100,000; fifth floor, A. Nussbaumen, straw goods, \$7,000; sixth floor, Rubenstein, Smith & Co., manufacturers of gold and silver headed canes, \$15,000.

The building was owned by Peter Brinner and Henry S. Moore, furniture manufacturers, and cost \$250,000. The building No. 116, occupied by Gillis & Ghegan, steam heat apparatus, was knocked entirely to pieces. Monday, Feb. 5, C. A. Stock's hardware store, partly, \$100,000; second floor, J. R. Ashworth & Co., fringes and tassels, \$13,000; third floor, Goodyear India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., \$25,000; fourth floor, Bernard Allan, fringes and novelties, \$10,000; J. Dalton, lace goods and canvases, \$100,000; fifth floor, A. Nussbaumen, straw goods, \$7,000; sixth floor, Rubenstein, Smith & Co., manufacturers of gold and silver headed canes, \$15,000.

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